

RESEARCH PAPER

Frontier & Militia

Frontier Corps of Rifle Scouts and Militia

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12/19/2017

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This paper is about one of the Militia unit of Pakistan. Present day Frontier Corps¹, was raised in 1907 as a liaison headquarters, to protect the Indian Frontier, Prior to 1970, the Frontier Corps was responsible for the entire border belt extending from Gilgit in the north to Mekran in the South. It comprised of 19 Corps namely; the first being the **Khyber Jezailchi** in 1878 and followed by **Zhob Levy** in 1889, **Gilgit Levies** ,1889,**Turi Militia** 1892, , **Chagai Levies** 1896.,**Tochi Levies** in 1894, , **South Waziristan Militia** 1900 , **Chitral Scouts** 1903, **Mekran Levy Corps** 1924. **1st Mahsud Battalion** 1938 .**2nd Mahsud Battalion** 1944, **Pishin Scouts** 1946, **Thall Scouts** 1947, **Bajaur Scouts** 1961, **Karakorum Scouts** 1965. **Kalat Scouts** 1965. Dir Scouts, Mohmand Rifles , Shawal Rifles , Swat Scouts were all raised between 1970 -1999 where as Orakzai , Khattak and Bhattani Scouts being raised after 2001. In 1974, Frontier Corps Baluchistan was raised and Zhob Militia, 2nd Mahsud Scouts, Pishin Scouts, Sibi Scouts, Chagai Militia, and Kalat Scouts were placed under them. A year later, in 1975, Gilgit Scouts was placed under Force Commander Northern Areas.

The idea of guarding the frontier a force comprising of people of the area dates back to 1846, when Sir Henry Lawrence raised a small irregular force to act as the guides to the troops in the field and collect intelligence ‘ this force consisted of men from every wild and warlike border tribes’. In late 1846, encouraged by the experience of this small irregular force, Lawrence created the Trans Frontier Brigade for maintaining peace along Frontier which ran from Hazara to Sind , a frontage of 700 miles. In 1851 this brigade was reorganised and renamed as Punjab Irregular Force whose men came to be known as PIFFERS. In 1865 this force was converted into Punjab Frontier Force, thus the present day Frontier Corps is forerunner to that force.

The concept of Levies dates back to fourteenth century, Nicolai Machiavelli an Italian was an ardent supporter of having militia where the natives are entrusted with the task of defending their homeland, thus the concept of militia and levies took birth. As one British political agent remarked that North Waziristan Agency for all practical purpose is an independent country composed of almost thirty two different clans each behaving and acting as a sovereign state. Political Agent thus assumes the role of an ambassador of the Crown and without having any military force under his command was nothing more than a laughing stock among these tribes. Tribes did not allowed army to entered into their territory therefore political agent had to recruit men from the area, armed them train them and then through them maintained law and order in his area, it is his police. Only limitation was that his police was not allowed to enter into the tribal area without permission; this is where the Militia came in. .The very first local military force Khyber Jezailchi {Rifles } was raised in 1878 . Levies was raised in Baluchistan in 1880, in North Waziristan the very first Levies were raised in 1895 which were upgraded to Militia in 1900.

Fundamentally Levies were comprised of men from one tribe or Tochi Valley where as Militia had the same nomenclature and organisation but it was more organised and better equipped. Militia had army officers in command who were all British, it also had native officers as well from regular army on deputation. British ingress towards the frontier was spearheaded by the military formations all irregular in nature, mainly composed of natives with local leading persons responsible for training and discipline. These formations thus became a symbol of civilisation and around them the native culture has flourished in the area. Bringing economic and social changes.

Frontier

Lord Curzon² highlighted that as Viceroy he has to look after 5700 miles of frontier, conducted the proceedings of five boundary commissions, ‘yet not work or treatise in any language which so far as I know affects to treat of the subject as a whole’³ what frontiers mean and what part they play in the life of nations, the majority of the most important wars of the century have been frontier wars,i.e., Wars arising out of the expansion of states and kingdoms. Lord Curzon than went on to add that most important wars in which we have been engaged in India in modern times was waged with Frontier tribes.

There is another work on Frontier, far away from the Indian sub-continent, onto the new world America, where in 1893, Fredrick Turner⁴ published his essay, 'The Significance of The Frontier in American History', popularly known as Frontier Thesis⁵. Turner was of the view that the Frontier is the outer edge of the wave, the meeting point between savage and civilisation...American frontier is sharply distinguished from the European Frontier- a fortified boundary line running through dense population. The American Frontier is treated as the margin of that settlement which has a density of two or more person to the square mile. Turner then went on to explain that the aim of his essay is to 'call to attention'...at frontier the environment is first too strong for man, He must accept the conditions which it furnish or perish {p.4}.

At first, the frontier was the Atlantic coast. It was the frontier of Europe in a very real sense. Moving westward, the frontier became more and more American... Thus the advance of the frontier has meant a steady movement away from the influence of Europe, a steady growth of independence on American lines...In the course of the seventeenth century the frontier was advanced up the Atlantic river courses...In the first half of the eighteenth century another advance occurred, Governor Spotswood, of Virginia, made an expedition in 1714 across the Blue Ridge...The King attempted to arrest the advance by his proclamation of 1763, forbidding settlements beyond the sources of the rivers flowing into the Atlantic; but in vain...From decade to decade distinct advances of the frontier occurred...The United States Army fought a series of Indian wars in Minnesota, Dakota, and the Indian Territory...In these successive frontiers we find natural boundary lines which have served to mark and to affect the characteristics of the frontiers...The first frontier had to meet its Indian question, its question of the disposition of the public domain, of the means of intercourse with older settlements, of the extension of political organization, of religious and educational activity. And the settlement of these and similar questions for one frontier served as a guide for the next...

The North-western frontier of Indus valley and that of present day Pakistan, is different from the American Frontier, in many ways, the hypothesis which Turner has put forward is valid for the America, as it was void of any civilisation as compared to Indus Valley. In Pakistan, the movement of Aryans came from the west and they initially had a halt at the Indus. In terms of territory, it is almost similar.

Turner had defined the American frontier in terms of farmers and traders, Generally, in all the western settlements, three classes, like the waves of the ocean, have rolled one after the other. First comes the pioneer, who depends for the subsistence of his family chiefly upon the natural growth of vegetation, called the ...The next class of emigrants purchase the lands, add field to field, clear out the roads...Another wave rolls on. The men of capital and enterprise come. The settler is ready to sell out and take the advantage of the rise in property, push farther into the interior and become, himself, a man of capital and enterprise in turn. The small village rises to a spacious town or city; substantial edifices of brick, extensive fields, orchards, gardens, colleges, and churches are seen. Broadcloths, silks, leghorns, crapes, and all the refinements, luxuries, elegancies, frivolities, and fashions are in vogue. Thus wave after wave is rolling westward.

Lord Curzon⁶ is remembered as one of those viceroys of India who had a keen sense of Indian history, he created the new province The North Western Frontier Province carved out of the Punjab province in 1901. Curzon in his lecture highlighted that the existing people of the Europeans are rare exceptions about whose origins we have no certain knowledge, and took them as the part of Indo Aryans immigration. In his opinion the rivers were not a natural frontiers those primitive days rather mountain constituted the earliest form of barriers or frontiers. He classified frontier as natural or artificial, in his view the sea, desert and mountains form part of natural frontiers where as wall or road is an artificial frontier. Lord Curzon, admitted that many of the blunders and misfortunes on the frontier was mainly due to following or rather an absence of a sound Frontier policy, 'no settled basis of policy, no principle of action...one of the main errors of the past had been that instead of realising that a policy can be just a policy, it has been assumed that there are only two policies, the Forward and Lawrence policy.

Curzon thus appears to be the one who infused both policies, thoughts, mind sets into a new one which he called Frontier Policy 'there is nothing more dangerous than to summon dead men from their graves...let our new frontier policy be called by any name that man choose, only let it be based not upon obsolete political formulas, but upon up-to-date common sense, and if it approves itself as times goes on, let it become a tradition and endure'.⁷ Curzon's Frontier policy was primarily based upon his own idea of Frontier, he is the pioneer in defining the etymology of Frontier. Curzon took the bold step of separating the present day Khyber Pakhtunkhwa from the Punjab; infact he had created a Frontier agency 'a new

Frontier Agency to be created out of the trans –Indus districts of the Punjab and to be placed under the direct control of the government of India’.

Militia

The term Militia first came into English language on 1st March 1641, when the member addressing the house of commons said ‘ I do heartily wish, that this great word, this new word , the Militia, this harsh word, might never have come within these walls⁸. The dictionary meaning of the word Militia, are non-military persons, citizens who carry arms for the defence of their locality. This much maligned word over a period of centuries now etymological is from Latin language. Nicolai Machiavelli highlighted the concept of Militia in his Art of War⁹, which is based upon the ancient system of protecting own home land or city, in modern term, Militia conveys a group of armed men who are not under control of state, and creates a mind-set of a mob armed, as in Iraq, Libya, where as in America and in Canada it has a different connotation

Militia, Rifles, Levies and Scouts are deceptive words having multiple connotations even when they are used in military sense. Levies are in classical sense a force which has been levied, comprising of natives who are not professional soldiers rather depicted as a kind of private army. Militia on other hand is even more deceptive in nature. It represents people’s army which is volunteer in nature and recruited from natives such as Illinois Militia, Iraq militia, Druz Militia and so on. Scouts in military terms are akin to the gathering of information ahead of regular army, it is also associated more with Boy Scouts movement. Regular army is a body of professional soldiers who represents state and as such are legally authorised to use force; they represent the sovereignty of a state. *The dictionary definition of 'militia' is a group of citizens who are organized or capable of providing paramilitary or policing service, namely: An army reserve composed of part-time soldiers (organized militia). A nation's able-bodied citizens who can be called upon to defend it (unorganized militia). A non-government military force (private or public militia).*

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Militia in England are traced to Levies of men raised by King Alfred {871-899} to help repel Danish invasion, in the middle ages this evolved into two branches, an army raised for specific wars at home and abroad, with a permanent but small ‘ Guards and garrison’ and a county based Militia known as Trained band.¹⁰

Militia ‘whose theory is conscription but whose practice is voluntary engagement’ they are treated as Constitutional force as well in England. They were treated as large body of men available ‘ for an imminent national danger or great emergency’. During the reign of Edward 1 {1239-1307} an act decreeing that every freeman between the age of 15- 60 years was to be available to preserve the peace within his own country or shire, which he was not called upon to leave ;save upon the coming of strange enemies into the realm. In England thus the lieutenants of the counties were recognised as the legal agent through which the invasion’s threat to be countered. During the reign of Charles 1 {1600-1649} the command of these ‘trained bands or Militia’ became a constant issue, thus the member spoke about the dreadful word Militia in commons on 1st March 1641. The issue and man cause at that time was the religious difference between the Catholic and Protestants in *In October 1640, the native Irish, largely Catholics, claimed Charles I's authority for their attacks against the Protestant English and Scottish settlers who had taken their lands. This was seen by many as yet more evidence of Charles I's part in a Catholic conspiracy to destroy Protestantism...Charles left the capital five days after this humiliation, and in his absence John Pym and his allies pushed through in March 1642 the Militia Ordinance (an Ordinance and not an Act because it never received the Royal Assent). This placed the command of each county's armed forces in the hands of their supporters. At the same time Charles I issued his own commissions of array assigning his followers to organise their own armed forces in the counties.*¹¹.

These militias in which the owners of the property were obliged in proportion to the value of their property to furnish the soldiers, horsemen, horses and arms, although the numbers were undefined¹². Thus Militia of each county was placed under the command of a lieutenant and placed under the control of the

government, the lieutenant was commissioned by the crown and he had the powers vested in him to appoint the other officers as under command. were established on constitutional basis after the restoration through an act passed in 1662.¹³

Thus the Militia in England had a very convoluted history mainly due to the distrust between the crown and the parliament, more so due to the religious differences among the population. England did not had any standing army, and what little it had was never trusted and admired, as the population believed that navy can defend the island. By the end of 1760, certain reorganisation took place in Militia, the age limit was fixed between 18-50 with a service period of three years, the concept of 'ballot' was introduced. In 1808 another act of Parliament was passed through which the 'local militia for Scotland and England were raised apart from the general militia already in place. The training of Militia now was limit to one year in service and discharge for two years.

The Yeomanry was another kind of Militia, only it was mounted, where as Militia had no cavalry regiments, the Yeomanry first raised in 1761 by Lord Chatham which were employed in the 1798 in the defeat of French; under General Lake. The yeomanry was also raised to counter the threat of invasion 'The Yeomanry is the remnant of the large volunteer force formed in the end of the last and early part of the century when invasion was imminent'¹⁴. Yeomanry was raised as a volunteer cavalry force, to be employed any part of Great Britain till the time the royal proclamation declares the invasion, rebellion or insurrection is either suppressed, defeated or expelled; Yeomanry had the charter built in, to be used against riots too; on the call of the civil magistrate. Yeomanry had their base among the agricultural class, among the farmers, and living in country and country towns; thus they were accustomed to the horse, hunting and other outdoor activities 'it is clear that a force composed of men of this class, possessing a thorough knowledge of and habituated to the life of their own country cannot fail to be of value if properly disciplined and led'¹⁵. With the passage of time, the growth of industry did hamper the effectiveness of the yeomanry, thus in 1892 the war Office did form a committee to recommend the improvement in the Yeomanry. The yeomanry had a strength of over 14000 men scattered over England, however its services were not available to the rest of forces for home defence¹⁶. One of the functions of the Yeomanry was escorting of Sovereign, they were kept under the military, in the district with army general in command. In 1893, new army regulations organised these into brigades¹⁷.

In England another volunteer force was simply known as The Volunteer Force, raised in 1858-59,¹⁸ although few isolated corps were raised few years earlier, they were organised into light horse, artillery, engineers, mounted infantry and infantry apart from volunteer medical corps¹⁹.

Mistrust of Standing Army

A few regiments were retained on the restoration in 1660, the 1689 Bill of rights required the consent of the parliament for keeping a standing army in peace time., it also allowed Protestants to carry arms²⁰, where as the raising or keeping a standing army within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in times of peace unless it be with the consent of Parliament, is against law' and it further specifies the number men authorised to be maintained. The mistrust was so much engraved into the mind of lawmakers that even barracks were not sanctioned for housing of the army till 1792, for the fear that crown may retain men more than required. Generally a soldier served for three years, parliament favoured short term enlistment. Militia became an important feeder to the army.

In 1752 another bill was passed in the parliament with an aim to increase the efficiency of the militia²¹. The bill was rather an improvement in the efficiency of the Militia and nothing drastic was introduced, the pay and allowances were announced, the Militia placed under the lieutenants and deputy lieutenants of the counties with the military rank structure was bound to meet on Monday and Tuesdays and carry out exercises in the afternoon on Sunday. 'When the plan is implemented as it shall take place, we shall become the warlike and formidable nation'. The Militia in England, it was announced does not require more than one man in twenty to be present where as in Prussia every man who can bear arms is required to enrol in Militia.

In 1688 another controversy arises, when the parliament passed an act limiting the service of Militia for one year²². In the act the weekly allowances for the families unable to support themselves during the absence of Militia-men embodied and ordered out into actual service was also passed. The debates highlighted that the house was of the view that the essence of Militia, the good effects of national

militia are nullified when the men are detained for any length of time in actual service at a distance away from their homes, when they might be employed at home, in works of industry...militia becomes no other than an addition to or augmentation of a standing army, enlisted for a term of three years, and it will only create disgust for the militia among people. There seems to be no end to the kind of militias to be raised in England, in 1808 another Militia was raised under the nomenclature of Local Militia in England and Scotland, it was in addition to the General Militia, and these were embodied as a general reserves for whole country, it was meant to raise a reserve force of over two hundred thousand in the country serving for a year and then discharge them for two years, with their training places to be within five miles from their homes, when the evident difficulties aroused for taring the War department came up with another Militia to counter this known as Sedentary Militia, in the end the Militia for England and Scotland were approved, thus a force was arises from amongst the men age 18-30 years of age, each county having a quota fixed by parliament, service was for four years and organised into regiments. These steps proved their effectiveness when during the Peninsular war the militia released the regular army from garrison duties, and in 1813 by virtue of an act, the Militia served under Duke of Wellington in France.

Scottish Militia

Militia in Scotland was raised in 1797 when the provision was made to raise it by ballot { in which men were nominated rather than being volunteer}, similarly Militia was raised in Ireland in 1715 which initially enrolled Protestants only between the age of 16-60, it was almost a century later free Militia was organised in Ireland having both the Catholic and Protestant, still raised by Ballot, they were prohibited to serve in the army. Irish militia is case study as during the Irish Rebellion of 1796-98, several of these Militia proved disaffected.²³ In Scotland the picture was less clear, the highland and lowland chiefs had their armed retinue which the king would call upon in time of need, they comprised of men between ages 16-60 and would serve for period of forty days²⁴. In Canada the three provinces which joined the confederation in 1867 all had their own Militia systems, and as noted, on 1st July 1867, responsibility for the 'Militia, Military and Naval services and defence' belonged to the new government at Ottawa; the point to note is that militia has been treated as an independent and at par with navy and other military services.²⁵

Militia of United States of America

United States of America {USA} is an interesting study in all aspects, the very fact that where as the history of England or India is shrouded in mystery with many of the things being derived from the customs and oral history as is being observed in case of Militia, the USA buy the virtue of the fact that being a new world, it had almost everything in written and well-kept in archives. In terms of Militia, the very first act of Militia passed by Colony of the Massachusetts Bay in New England on 2 November 1776 in the declares that it is not only the interest but the duty of all nations to defend their country, lives, liberties and properties. On the Militia, it refers to what has been called as Trained-Band, now called as Militia, it is to be comprised from the men of the town, compulsory, however there are certain exemptions to senators, school master, clergy, university, law makers. All men between the age of 15-50 will be called to serve in Militia, however no person will be forced to serve in a militia of other town in which he is not residing. Three major generals to be chosen through ballot by the council, and militia to be organised into brigades, brigades having regiments and regiments having companies, each company to have 68 men, and be formed from a particular town. The companies will elect their captain and two second lieutenants, whereas the selection of brigadier and colonel apart from lieutenant colonel and major will be done by the council. Men serving in the continental army to be treated as serving in the militia as well.

The quantity and quality of equipment to be carried and borne by the militia is also specified, each to equip himself with a good firearm, a bayonet fitted to his gun, cutting sword, hatchet, a pouch having capacity to hold 15 rounds of cartridges, one pound of powder, to name few. Act specify that any one unable to furnish himself will be furnished by the town, and as such all his equipment be treated s the property of the town, in case the equipment is destroyed or embezzled apart from punishment the individual will pay the double of cost. Same holds true for the officers who were warned in the act that in case they fail to equip themselves within one month of getting commissioned, they will be removed from

the command by the council. Each regiment to muster at least eight times a year, brigadiers were instructed to inspect their regiments at least twice a year, failing to do so will result in sacking from command. Although the companies selected their captains and subalterns, but the act prohibit the officers so selected from offering any drink or any treat to the troops , and if found guilty will be removed from command, same holds true for the bribery , and firing unnecessary of guns in training was another crime punishable with fines or removal from service.²⁶

Act further accepted that all those men who are above the age of sixty , if willing, can equip themselves with arms and will be placed under the command of the militia officers in the hour of the need , however certain religious groups n including Quakers were exempted from this ‘Alarm Lift .

American Congress passed similar acts later, but by and large the rules and terms given in this pioneer Militia act were incorporated in the later acts. *every able-bodied white male citizen...of the age of 18 years and under the age of 45...be enrolled in the militia...Every citizen so enrolled...shall within six months thereafter, provide himself with a good musket or forelock, a sufficient bayonet and belt and...not less than twenty-four cartridges...*”

In 1903, the major change in American Militia came when Dick Act was passed Militia Act of 1903, which became known as the Dick Act.

*This law repealed the Militia Acts of 1792 and organized the militia into two groups: the Reserve Militia, which included all able-bodied men between ages 17 and 45, and the Organized Militia, which included state militia (National Guard) units receiving federal support.*²⁷

Thus it can be seen that the progress of American Militia is no different from the Militia development in England, one of the back ground of the bill was the various differences among the state and federal control of the Militia. In 1812 the New York militia refused to take part in the war on the basis of the law, that they are only liable to serve within their own state and not outside²⁸

Pakistan’s future prosperity and the stability of the whole region to a great extent depends upon the peace and environments in the FATA. These tribes are not cannibalistic in nature, in time of peace they are very hospitable, enlightened, traders, they do join government jobs and also take part in politics, however when they part way they do get and become an enemy without any adherence to any norms of international warfare.

Fata has been the centre of storm, in last decade 1990-2000 , it were the Taliban, before them 1979-1989, a decade long freedom war were fought by these tribes then known as Mujhadeen, which in the ned forced Russians to leave the Afghanistan something which they cherished for so long and which was the Great game and forward policy. It was this Forward Policy which brought British in contact with these tribes, area and three hard bitter wars from 1840-1842, 1879-1880 and 1919 all known as Anglo-afghan wars, it was in the first of these wars that British suffered the worst humiliation and military disaster of their two hundred years long rule in India; all but one among 16000 troops was left to narrate the epic saga. The 13 years long hunt for Fakir of Ipi and current hunt for Osama Bin laden have too much of historical coincidences to ignore. The FATA itself comprise of the tribes, these tribes vary in size and in their outlook towards the war against terrorism, the common factors among these tribes is the language, dress, culture, tradition, and above all the religion which is Islam. Another identity in the FATA is the presence of frontier Corps or the Militia which since the arising of these agencies have been an integral part of the system long with the political agent who for all practical purpose is the uncrowned king or the viceroy of the area, a representative of the government. The third identity or variable is the army, which has been present in the area on irregular basis for varying time duration, thus tribes or the natives, militia and political agent and the army forms the triad in the FATA; it is the relationship among all three which is the subject of interest as the events and history reveals the relationship.

Taliban’s war against the state of Pakistan follows historical currents, initially it erupted in South Waziristan Agency, spread to adjoining North Waziristan Agency, then move further north and north east in the settled district of Swat and engulfed the bordering Mohmand, Bajaur and Khyber Agencies. Kurram agency, battle cry everywhere by the tribes was in the name of religion , thus religion becomes the causal effect, at least this is what the general public perceives. The public also perceives the notion that these tribes are supported by India and other countries. Pakistan despite being a close ally of USA had troubled relationships mainly due to these mind sets and has been even accused of ‘looking both ways ‘in this war.

There is a pattern among the violence and insurgency in FATA, seldom they have arisen en mass, in 1992, the uprising was in Malakand, Swat, Bajour and Kohistan. At that time, other agencies remained aloof especially the Waziristan. Same was the case during fakir of Ipi saga, when the other agencies were calmed. In 1940 Khyber uprising again failed to create a stir among the others. The mullah Powindah in 1910 and before him the Pathan uprising of 1897-98, again took birth in Maizar {North Waziristan agency}. ***Among all the agencies, it is North Waziristan Agency which has developed a reputation of being most violent.***

¹ Frontier Corps units were raised as Levies, the first being the **Khyber Jezailchi** in 1878 and followed by **Zhob Levy** in 1889, **Gilgit Levies**, 1889, **Turi Militia** 1892, , **Chagai Levies** 1896., **Tochi Levies** in 1894, **Chagai Militia**-1896, **South Waziristan Militia** 1900, **Chitral Scouts** 1903, **Mekran Levy Corps** 1924. **1st Mahsud Battalion** 1938. **2nd Mahsud Battalion** 1944, **Pishin Scouts** 1946, **Thal Scouts** 1947, **Bajaur Scouts** 1961, **Karakorum Scouts** 1965. **Kalat Scouts** 1965.

In order to coordinate and supervise the work of various units of the Frontier Corps, HQFC was formed in 1907 under the command of Lt Col/Col designated as "The Inspecting Officer Frontier Corps". The first inspecting officer was Col W.C.Barret, DSO, appointed in 1907, He had seven successors till 1943. Then the appointment was upgraded to the rank of Brig and designated as "The Inspector General & Secretary Frontier Corps". The word '**Secretary**' being dropped in 1955 when the province of West Pakistan was formed. Later in 1971, the appointment was further upgraded to the rank of Maj Gen with a Brig as his Deputy.

²George Nathaniel Curzon, 1st Marquess Curzon of Kedleston was the Viceroy of India from 1899-1905 and later a secretary for foreign affairs between 1919-1924.
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Secretary_of_State_for_Foreign_Affairs

³ George Curzon, 'Frontiers' The Romanes Lectures, 1907 delivered on 2nd November 1907, *Oxford Lectures on History, 1904-1923, Ten Volumes in One*. Library Press, 1924. The lecture series was founded by, and named after, the biologist [George Romanes](#), and has been running since 1892. Over the years, many notable figures from the Arts and Sciences have been invited to speak. The lecture can be on any subject in science, art or literature, approved by the [Vice-Chancellor](#) of the [University](#), a prestigious free public lecture given annually at the [Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford](#), England.

⁴ Fredric Turner an American historian who was awarded with a doctorate degree in 1890 from University of Wisconsin, his thesis was

⁵http://xroads.virginia.edu/~HYPER/TURNER/The_Significance_of_the_Frontier_in_American_History" also see Frederick Jackson Turner *The Frontier in American History* October 14, 2007 [eBook #22994], <http://www.gutenberg.org/>

⁶Ikram Ahmad Butt. *Lord Curzon and the Indian State 1899-1905*. University of London, 1963.

⁷ Lord Curzon, Budget Speech on March 27, 1901, Thomas Raleigh *Lord Curzon in India, being a selection from his speeches as Viceroy and Governor General of India, 1898-1905*. {London: MacMillan, 1906}, pp, 415-432.

⁸ Mr Whitelocke addressing the House of Commons. Lieutenant General Sir Howley Goodenough and Lieutenant Colonel Cecil Dalton *The Army Book For The British Empire, a record of the development and present position of the military forces and their duties in peace and war*. London: printed for Her Majesty stationery office, 1898.

⁹ Art of war was written by Nicolai Machaivelli in

¹⁰Victoria Henshaw *Scotland and British Army 1700-1750*, unpublished thesis for Ph.D, {University of Birmingham, 2011}, p-288

¹¹<http://www.parliament.uk/about/living-heritage/evolutionofparliament/parliamentaryauthority/civilwar/overview/the-breakdown/>

¹² It was changed in 1757 through an act of parliament, thus the duty of providing horses was shifted to the counties and parishee, having a fixed quota to supply.

¹³ Act of London Militia was passed in 1662 and remained enforce till 2010.

¹⁴ The article was written in 1891 and as such the century reference is to be treated from that perspective.

¹⁵ Lieutenant General Sir Howley Goodenough and Lieutenant Colonel Cecil Dalton *The Army Book For The British Empire, a record of the development and present position of the military forces and their duties in peace and war*. London: printed for Her Majesty stationery office, 1898. Pp, 374-382.

¹⁶ Yeomanry was governed under the Act of 1804 and governed by the Regulations for yeomanry Cavalry.

¹⁷ A Yeomanry regiment had squadrons, each squadron having not less than 70 efficient and not more than 100, thus two-three such regiments constituted 20 odd brigades with a specific place for mobilisation. In 1891, their strength was 9,889 men, a permanent staff of one non commissioned officer for each regiment and one each for every squadron. Breach of discipline was in the form of fines, which in the end contributed to the regiment fund.

¹⁸Volunteer Force was raised on 12th May 1859.

¹⁹ The strength of artillery was overwhelming, 41,415, infantry having 169,245 organised into battalions and brigades, with a total of 33 brigades

²⁰http://avalon.law.yale.edu/17th_century/england.asp also see <http://www.parliament.uk/about/living-heritage/evolutionofparliament/parliamentaryauthority/revolution/collections1/collections-glorious-revolution/billofrights/>

²¹<https://books.google.com/books?id=50g3AAAAAYAAJ> ,**Gentleman's Magazine and Historical Chronicle**, 1752. billis given in full with the corresponding speech of the member Mr Thornton

²²<https://books.google.com/books?id=icLSAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA850&dq=Militia+Act+1688&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjyqza0rfLAhXLJB4KHZM0ALMQ6AEIHTAA#v=onepage&q=Militia%20Act%201688&f=false>
Tobias Smollett*TheHistory of England, from the Revolution in 1688, to the Death of George the Second*: {London: M'Carty& Davis, 1836}, p-660.

²³ Goodenough and Dalton*The Army Book For The British Empire*, p-363.

²⁴Victoria Henshaw *Scotland and British Army 1700-1750* , unpublished thesis for Ph.D , {University of Birmingham,2011},p-214.

²⁵Desmond Morton *Authority and Policy in the Canadian Militia 1874-1904*. Ph.D Thesis, University of London,1968, p-19.

²⁶Initially the President of USA was not empowered to call upon any Militia without the approval of Congress. The first Act, passed May 2, 1792, provided for the authority of the president to call out the militias of the several states, "whenever the United States hall be invaded, or be in imminent danger of invasion from any foreign nation or Indian tribe."https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Militia_Acts_of_1792 also see the full text in http://www.constitution.org/mil/mil_act_1792.htm

The **Militia Act of 1862**, 12 Stat. 597, enacted July 17, 1862, was legislation enacted by the [37th United States Congress](#) during the [American Civil War](#) that allowed [African-Americans](#) to participate as war laborers and soldiers for the first time since the [Militia Act of 1792](#).he ***Militia Act of 1808***, Stat. [1], formally "An act making provision for arming and equipping the whole body of the militia of the United States", enacted April 23, 1808,^[1]was legislation enacted by the [10th United States Congress](#) that provided an annual appropriation of \$200,000, to provide funding for arms and equipment for the various state militias.

²⁷ [Act of Jan. 21, 1903, 47th Congress, 2nd session, chapter 196, 32 Stat. 775-780.](#), *Dubuque Telegraph-Herald*, [Bill Becomes Law: New Law Makes Militia Part of Federal Military Force](#), January 16, 1903, [Act of Jan. 21, 1903, 47th Congress, 2nd session, chapter 196, 32 Stat. 775-780.](#)

²⁸JonatahnDavid Hills *The Militia relationship with the regular army in the wars of 1812 with particular respect to the Militia of Ohio and New York*, Ph.D thesis, University of Sunderland,2000